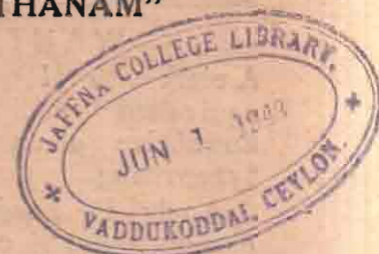


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1943.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 15.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Mrs. Pandit Re-arrested

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, wife of the former Congress Minister of the United Provinces and sister of Pandit Nehru, was re-arrested on Wednesday under the Defence of India rules.

Great st Naval Operation Imminent

The greatest Naval Operation in history is imminent. It will be the landing and the maintenance of an allied army on the continent of Europe. The Royal Navy is ready writes the 'News-Chronicle' naval correspondent: "Great 15-inch gun battleships with their attendant aircraft-carriers, cruisers, destroyers and mine-sweepers are already at strategic points watching the Axis fleet in the Mediterranean off the Norwegian coast and in the Baltic

Big Anglo-American Blitz On Japan Forecast

The suggestion that the Allies may launch a big attack on Japan is made by the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Mail", Mr. Winston Broadbent. He writes: "If Mr. Churchill has won over President Roosevelt and his advisors to a change of policy in the Far Eastern war, as my information indicates, it may mean that the mainland of Japan will be treated to an Anglo-American bombing blitz. 'Events have proved that the sniping of the Japanese in fever-infested jungles is not the quickest way of overwhelming a powerful and fanatical enemy.'

Sugar and Chili Supplies

Co-operative stores to which rice ration books are not attached, as well as Peoples' Depots run by the Marketing Departments, will cease to get supplies of chillies and sugar when the new scheme for the distribution of chillies and sugar comes into effect on June 1. This statement was made by the Civil Defence and Food Commissioner, Mr. O. B. Goonetilleke, to a deputation from co-operative stores in the Galle District who interviewed him

DECLARATION ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

CLARIFICATION OF ISSUE BY WHITEHALL

THE following Declaration by His Majesty's Government on constitutional reforms was conveyed to the State Council on Wednesday in a message from H. E. the Governor:-

"In 1941 the following assurance was given to the Board of Ministers in Ceylon:-

"His Majesty's Government have had under further consideration the question of constitutional reform in Ceylon. The urgency and importance of reform of the Constitution are fully recognized by His Majesty's Government; but before making decisions upon present proposals for reform, concerning which there has been so little unanimity but which are of such importance to the well-being of Ceylon, His Majesty's Government would desire that the position should be further examined and made the subject of further consultation by means of a Commission or Conference. This cannot be arranged under war conditions, but the matter will be taken up with the least possible delay after the war'

"After further consideration His Majesty's Government have decided that it is in the general interest to give greater precision to the foregoing statement with the object of removing any doubts regarding His Majesty's Government's intentions. Accordingly His Majesty's Government have asked the Governor to convey to the Board of Ministers the following message:-

"(1) The post-war re-examination of the reform of Ceylon's Constitution, to which His Majesty's Government stands pledged, will be directed towards the grant to Ceylon by Order of His Majesty in Council of full responsible government under the Crown in all matters of internal civil administration.

(2) His Majesty's Government will retain control of the provision, construction, maintenance, security, staffing, manning and use of such defences, equipment, establishments and communications as His Majesty's Government may from

time to time deem necessary for the naval, military and air security of the Commonwealth including that of the Island, the cost thereof being shared between the two Governments in agreed proportions.

(3) Ceylon's relations with foreign countries and with other parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations will be subject to the control and direction of His Majesty's Government.

Governor's Powers

(4) The Governor will be vested with such powers as will enable him if necessary to enact any direction of His Majesty's Government in regard to matters within the scope of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this declaration; and his assent to local measures upon these matters will be subject to reference to His Majesty's Government.

(5) The present classes of reserved bills in the Royal Instructions will be largely reduced under a new Constitution. Apart from measures affecting Defence and External Relations it is intended that these shall be restricted to classes of bills which (a) relate to the Royal Prerogative, the rights and property of His Majesty's subjects not residing in the Island, and the trade and shipping of any part of the Commonwealth; (b) have evoked serious opposition by any racial or religious community and in the Governor's opinion are likely to involve oppression or unfairness to any community; (c) relate to currency.

(6) The limitation contained in the preceding paragraphs will not be deemed to prevent the Governor from assenting in the King's name to any measures relating to, and conforming with any trade agreements concluded with the approval of His Majesty's Government by Ceylon with other parts of the Commonwealth. It is the desire of His Majesty's Government that the Island's commercial relations should be settled by the

(Continued on page 3)

PLIGHT OF POOR CULTIVATORS MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT URGED

At a public meeting of the cultivators of the Manipay Parish convened by the L. A. C. at the request of some poor cultivators resolutions were passed asking the Government for immediate relief for the damaged caused by the recent floods

Mr. V. Veerasingham, J. P. who presided said that the huge crowd present clearly indicated the extent of the damages and the suffering caused by the floods. He said that he heard horrowing tales of the poor cultivators who having mortgaged their lands and pawned their jewels found themselves deprived of their capital and also the means of livelihood. He said that more lands were cultivated this year with cassava and chillies and there were the prospects of plenty which had been dashed to the ground. He exhorted them all that they should not fail to raise crops of Kurakkan and millet immediately the ground is clear and requested them not to sell their produce in the black market for any price, for there was the fear of greater scarcity of food material this year. He said that food front was an important factor in Civil Defence and hoped that their appeal for relief would not fall on deaf ears. The flood had not only damaged crops but had made some people homeless also.

Mr. S. Kanagaratnam, the Agricultural Officer of the Division, explained to the cultivators the necessity of proper manuring of fields for paddy cultivation after crops of Kurakkan and millet, and after clearing a misunderstanding that the chemically prepared artificial manure was in no way inferior to the manure used by the local cultivators he explained to them how they could get a free supply of manure if only they undertook to sell to the Government three bushels of paddy for an acre at Rs. 4/ per bushel.

Dr. Mills after bearing testimony to the plight of the poor farmers proposed that a memorial be sent to the proper authorities asking for immediate relief. This was seconded by Mr. P. Ampila-

(Continued on page 3)

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1943.

THE REFORMS DESPATCH

PRESS FORECASTS AS TO THE contents of the despatch on reforms have proved to be incorrect. It was anticipated that the Cabinet system of government would be introduced immediately, involving the disappearance of the Officers of State and the addition of two more Ministers for Finance and for Justice. What the despatch has actually done is to clarify the assurance given to the Board of Ministers in 1941 and to define with greater precision the position then taken up by the Secretary of State. This assurance was to the effect that no constitutional changes could be introduced during the war and that, even after peace is declared, no such changes would be introduced unless the whole constitutional position was examined by a Commission or Conference. The promise was also given that after the war the matter would be taken up with the least possible delay. The Ministers were dissatisfied with these assurances and submitted fresh proposals, to which the Secretary of State for the Colonies has now replied with a declaration on behalf of His Majesty's Government.

The declaration commits the British Cabinet to the following: the post-war re-examination of the reform of the Constitution will be directed towards the grant of full responsible government under the Crown in all matters of internal civil administration; the British Government will be in charge of defence and the island's foreign relations will be subject to the control and direction of that Government; within the scope of these two matters the Governor will exercise sole legislative authority; while the present classes of reserved subjects will be largely reduced under the new Constitution, it is intended that such subjects shall be restricted to classes of bills which (a) relate to the Royal prerogative, the "rights and property

of His Majesty's subjects not residing in the island and the trade and shipping of any part of the Commonwealth", (b) have evoked serious opposition by any racial or religious community and in the Governor's opinion are likely to involve oppression or unfairness to any community, and (c) relate to currency.

The most vital part of the declaration is the one that throws on the Ministers themselves the burden of formulating a complete constitutional scheme in accordance with the above directions, provided that such scheme is subsequently approved by three-quarters of all the members of the State Council excluding the Officers of State and the Speaker. As pointed out by the London "Times", this proviso "is clearly designed to prevent the planning of constitutional reform on racial lines." According to the "Times", "the diversity of the population has been one of the chief causes of dissatisfaction with the existing constitution, and it has prevented any general agreement on reforms among the different communities of the island". This is quite correct. It would be idle to ignore the differences that exist. But is the proviso likely to reconcile these differences? We are afraid that the insistence on approval by three-quarters of the elected members may possibly encourage dissident elements in the population to put forward extreme demands and thus destroy all chances of a general agreement on the question of reforms. This is exactly what has happened in India, where the British Government desired the Indians themselves to formulate a constitutional scheme of their own and agree on it. Today the chances of such an agreement are more remote than ever. It would be a tragedy if Ceylon followed the example of India.

We agree that the majority community can do much to bring about the agreement that is desired. It cannot be said that the leaders of this community had in the past fully realised their responsibilities in this direction. They could have well afforded to be generous and magnanimous in dealing with the minorities, but this was the very thing they refused to do. Of late, however, there has been a change in this attitude, and we trust that, in the interests of the Ceylonese as a whole, the leaders of the majority community will see the wisdom of winning the confidence of the minorities.

It is only fair to say that the minorities too should be reasonable. As we have said, extreme demands will destroy all chances of an agreement and retard the political progress of the island. In view of the provisions contained in the declaration in regard to racial

or oppressive legislation, it should be possible to avoid such demands. After all, the communities that form the permanent population of the island have got to live side by side just as they had lived in the past, and if they are to do so in peace and contentment they should try to understand each other's point of view. The proviso in the declaration makes the necessity for such an understanding imperative.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Kataragama Pilgrimage

We would draw the attention of the Hindu public to a press communique issued recently by the Government, seeking the co-operation of the public in discouraging pilgrim traffic in order to enable the maximum conservation of transport facilities during the present emergency. It has been definitely made known to the public that no special facilities will be provided by the railway for pilgrimages. The Kataragama festival, which usually attracts a large number of pilgrims, will commence this year on 2nd July. The several facilities provided in the past years both by the railway and the public will not be available this year for pilgrims. In view of the difficulties against which the public has been cautioned in time, the authorities are anxious that pilgrims should not run the risks of starvation and other inconveniences due to transport difficulties. The bitter experience of pilgrims during the recent Wesak festival should serve as a check on those intending to go on pilgrimage to Kataragama this year. We hope intending pilgrims will appreciate the difficulties of a pilgrimage this year and postpone it for better times.

RELIEF TO JAFFNA FARMERS

DESTRUCTION OF CROPS BY FLOODS

Mr. S. Natesan (Kankesan-turai) moved the following motion in the State Council on Wednesday.

"That this Council is of opinion that immediate and adequate relief should be given to the farmers in Jaffna District who have suffered heavy losses on account of the destruction of crops by the recent floods."

Mr. Natesan said that there was acute distress among the farmers of Jaffna as a result of the destruction caused by the recent floods to the food as well as catch crops upon which they depended. The total loss caused was, he said, estimated at Rs. 2 million.

He urged that the peasants who had suffered losses should be given not only seeds and planting material but also other assistance to help them

to carry on in the next few months. He also suggested that the Board of Ministers should consider a scheme of loans.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam (Point Pedro) said that whatever relief was granted would be of great value if it was given promptly.

The motion was referred to the Executive Committees of Agriculture and Lands and Labour, Industry and Commerce.

MR. THAMBIMUTTU A PROBLEM

DELAY IN EXPELLING HIM

The Political Correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" writes:

Mr. E. R. Tambimuttu's continuance in the State Council, while three of his colleagues have resigned and in spite of most reasoned appeal made to him by other members of the State Council, especially by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, not to create them any embarrassment, has given rise to many misconceptions.

I have heard it freely stated that Mr. Tambimuttu will not leave the Council in any circumstance; that he need not; that he cannot be sent away; that the three who resigned will have cause for regret.

All these misconceptions have arisen by the disappointment at the delay to set the machinery in motion to pipe Mr. Tambimuttu out.

But the delay is inevitable. The resolution to name him must await the final sanction to the enabling bill that was passed by the Council this week.

PANNAI CAUSEWAY

PROVISION IN NEXT BUDGET URGED

Under the auspicious of the Pannai Ferry Co-operative Society Ltd., a public meeting was held on the Esplanade opposite the Pannai Ferry with Mr. S. Natesan, M.S.C. in the chair.

The chairman in explaining the object of the meeting stressed the necessity of constructing a causeway between Pannai and Allaipiddy. The Minister of Communications and Works had inspected the spot and he (the speaker) was sure that with the help of the Minister for Home Affairs it would be possible to secure sanction for the proposal.

Among the resolutions passed was the following proposed by Mr. K. Kailasapillai, Chairman, Village Committee, Allaipiddy, and seconded by Mr. S. Mailaganam:

"That in view of the fact that a scheme to construct a causeway between Pannai and Allaipiddy has been already prepared and submitted by the P. W. D. this meeting requests the Ministry of Communications and Works to make immediate provision for the construction of the causeway in the estimates of their next financial year."

Messrs N. Sathupathy, A. Vallipuranathar and V. K. Subramaniam also spoke.

JAFFNA—THE LAND OF THE BLIND LUTIST

BY C. V. MUTTUCUMARASWAMY

Few are those visitors to Ceylon who have not heard of Jaffna. But the local name of this peninsula is "Yal-Panam". The Sinhalese of yore, called it "Yapa-Patuna". The Portuguese who arrived in Ceylon in the 16th century called it "Yappana" to be brief. The Dutch called it "Jaffana-Patam." It was a corruption of the ancient Tamil name "Yalppanna - Pattinam". And, finally, the British anglicised it into Jaffna. Let us see how the present name "Yal-Panam" came to be. The story of its origin runs thus:

Yalpadi was a Tamil bard who lived in Conjeevaram in Tanjore District, in South India. He was a blind Lutist, almost repulsive at first sight. But when he took his lute (Yal) nobody noticed any of his physical defects, for his music enthralled his hearers. Men and women were so charmed that they came from afar to listen to him.

He was a famous bard and all addressed him as "Yalpadi". But to his wife Katpakavalli, he was a mere blind corpse—"Kuruddup-Pinam." This walking corpse merely squatted cross-legged in his hut, enjoying the sweet music that he produced from his lute. Very rarely did he get out, to collect even a few copper coins to eke out an existence. His wife Katpakavalli nagged him and her words spouted forth fumes of vitriol, "Have you no shame to squat and eat at home, when a woman has to toil and toil to provide meals for you." He did not usually mind this nagging. But even nagging must come to its end some day.

One day he asked his wife to get ready some warm water for a bath. She retorted saying, "Is not cold water enough for your worthy self?" Yalpadi's self-respect was hurt. He determined to leave his home, in search of pastures new. Putting on his dirty shawl, and snatching up his lute he said "I am leaving for Lanka to better my position." His wife again snubbed him and said "O! are you? I presume in order to get a fertile soil and a young elephant to boot". To crown his ignominy, it is said that his wife hit Yalpadi with a broom-stick. His wife perhaps expected him to return home as soon as he felt hungry—for this was not the first storm in the domestic tea-cup.

* * *

We hear of him, next in the Northern part of Ceylon. Yalpadi came in a sailing vessel perhaps alone and touched the Northern Shores and proceeded on to the Court of the Tamil King who ruled Lanka at that time. The popular tradition says this King was Elara the Just who ruled at Anuradhapura nearly 200 years before the birth of Christ. Some authorities say that the King was another Tamil King who ruled at Singai-Nagar, a city which was near Point Pedro. Some differ from this view. They say that the king whom Yalpadi visited was the Sinhalese king Valagambahu, who was ruling at Anuradhapura nearly 100 years before the birth of Christ. We cannot lose ourselves in a maze of discussion. Sufficient is it for us

to know that the king was a person of culture; whether he was a Sinhalese or a Tamil does not matter to us; the kernel of the fact was that he was conversant with and could truly appreciate the symphonies of Tamil verse.

Yalpadi's unkempt appearance made it impossible for him to meet the king in person. Tradition forbade a king to give audience to a blind man. But Yalpadi had his way. He was admitted to the presence of the King after the courtiers had put on a thick curtain between him and the king.

The King put on the dress of a Commander-in-Chief, and stood before the blind lutist. Yalpadi gave a superb rendering of a verse describing the king's prowess in war. He compared him to a lion; the twanging of his bow was like thunder, he showered his arrows like fire or a storm. Lo! the battle-field that was covered with forces a few moments ago had now become covered with corpses. The blood of the foes runs like a stream; dogs and ghosts fight with each other for the corpses. The conch-shells resound and rend the skies—and announce his victory. The first song of the lutist is over. All were amazed.

A second time the king changed his clothes and appeared in the guise of his queen. Yalpadi knew his change. The music wafted softly; the verses were mellifluous; visions of the dance of the peacock, the warbling of the cuckoo, the coolness of the moon, the blowing of the lotus, the loneliness of the love-sick queen, her love was greater than the many spangled stars, deeper than the sea, her unspeakable grief at the separation from her lover—all were spread out before the hearer's mental eyes.

Finally, the king put on his royal robes. Yalpadi once again described the King's munificence, justice, and compassion to his subjects. How did Yalpadi know these changes? None can tell. The resonance of the vibrating chords of the "yal" became waves of rhythm which floated in a sea of melody. Yalpadi narrated his personal history, and the King gave him a piece of sandy land called Mannatiddai, a young elephant, and much wealth. Yalpadi was quite happy and he went in a palanquin to take possession of his new land. From there he went to his home in India, where he was received with open arms by Katpakavalli. She was deeply aggrieved by the parting of her husband; she seems to have been a poet of no mean order. It is said that Yalpadi brought his wife, a large number of artisans and chieftains from South India and colonised the Northern Part of this beautiful island of Lanka. A partly decayed tank, in the suburbs of Jaffna Town, off Nalloe called "Paran Kulam", serves as a reminder of Yalpadi's rule. The Portuguese historian Queros says that the place Jaffna derived its name from the founder of this place—and this, the hallowed voice of tradition asserts was Yalpadi. A tribe of wandering minstrels called "Panar" formed the substratum of this original Dravida land. Yalpadi too belonged to this ilk.

EXPULSION BILL PASSED

PURGING THE STATE COUNCIL

The three readings were passed by the State Council on Tuesday of the Ordinance to make provision for the expulsion of Members of the State Council on the ground of their acceptance of pecuniary reward or other gratification in connection with the performance or discharge of their duties or functions as such members.

PLIGHT OF POOR CULTIVATORS

Continued from page 1

vanan which was unanimously carried.

A representative committee from the five villages comprising the Manipay Parish was elected on the proposal of Mr. S. Muttucumarasamy to assess the damages and to help the Government in the distribution of relief direct to the stricken cultivators.

At the close of the meeting the cultivators from the five villages distributed themselves into five groups and made declaration of the acreage cultivated and the crops damaged.

V. C's Appeal

At a special meeting of the Village Committee, Manipay, held on Friday the 21st instant, the following resolution proposed by Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chairman, seconded by Mr. P. C. Hallock, was unanimously passed:—

"In view of the unprecedented and unforeseen heavy rains during this month and consequent floods and damage to crops, most essential in these days of hardship and distress, and to houses of poor villagers, this Committee appeals to the Central Government to grant immediate relief to the inhabitants of this V. C. area by payment of adequate compensation to those in distress after a survey of the situation, with the assistance of the ward members of the Committee".

(Cor)

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Mis. 37. 20—31-5-43.

It must however be mentioned that there are a few historians who contend that Yalpadi was only a myth—if this is so we have only to remember that the ozone of a nation's literature is its legendary lore. In the receding background of this nation's twilight of history, Yalpadi's personality stands out like the legends that linger about great towns like Rome. It is not so easy to forget Yalpadi, whose name is embedded in the inner recesses of the nation's mind.

DECLARATION ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

Continued from page 1

conclusion of agreements, and His Majesty's Government will be pleased to assist in any negotiations with this object.

(7) The framing of a Constitution in accordance with the terms of this declaration will require such examination of detail and such precision of definition as cannot be brought to bear so long as the whole energies of the Service and other departments of His Majesty's Government must remain focussed on the successful prosecution of the war.

After Victory

His Majesty's Government will however, once victory is achieved, proceed to the examination by a suitable commission or conference of such detailed proposals, as the Ministers may in the meantime have been able to formulate in the way of a complete constitutional scheme; subject to the clear understanding that acceptance by His Majesty's Government of any proposals will depend, firstly, upon His Majesty's Government being satisfied that they are in full compliance with the preceding portions of this statement and, secondly, upon their subsequent approval by three-quarters of all the members of the State Council of Ceylon excluding the Officers of State and the Speaker or other Presiding Officer.

(8) In their consideration of this problem His Majesty's Government have very fully appreciated and valued the contribution which Ceylon has made and is making to the war effort of the British Commonwealth and the United Nations, and the co-operation which under the leadership of the Board of Ministers and the State Council has made this contribution effective."

ANNOUNCEMENT IN PARLIAMENT

London, Wednesday.

A new Government announcement regarding a post-war constitution for Ceylon was made in the House of Commons today by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Stanley.

After making the statement, Mr. Stanley added that rather than set up a British Royal Commission to work out the new constitution, the Government would prefer that the people of Ceylon should put up their own ideas so that "after the war we can discuss details together."

The declaration is analysed in an editorial in "The Times" today. The newspaper writes: "The provision that the Imperial Government's acceptance of any constitutional proposals within limitations that may be formulated by the Ceylonese Ministers is dependent on their approval by three-quarters of the elected members of the State Council is clearly designed to prevent the planning of constitutional reform on racial lines."

"The diversity of the population has been one of the chief causes of dissatisfaction with the existing constitution, and it has prevented any general agreement on reforms among the different communities of the island."

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Mis. 36. 20-31-5-43.

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 94.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Mr. Kandar Aruliah Thambu of Nunavil.

Deceased.

Violet Sellammah widow of K. A. Thambu of Nunavil.

Petitioner.

1. Muttiah Samuel Thambidurai
2. wife Annah Arulamamah of Nunavil
3. Thambu Jeevanayagam of Nunavil presently of 115, Jeelan Langar Alor Star, Kedah
4. Thambimuttu David Selvanayagam of C. G. R. Maho
5. Wife Ruthu Rasamoni of Nunavil
6. Thambu Tiruchelvam of Nunavil presently of 150 Sang Peng Road, Pudu, Kuala-Lumpur
7. Mary Pongodi of Nunavil
8. Thambu Esanesan of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying (a) for an order dispensing with the personal service of processes on the 3rd and 6th Respondents (b) For an Order allowing substituted service of Processes on the 3rd and 6th Respondents by affixing the same to their last known place of abode: i. e. their house situated at Nunavil called "Thambu Vasa" (c) For an order declaring that the 1st Respondent be declared Guardian-ad-litem over the 8th Respondent who is a minor for the purpose of enabling the Petitioner to obtain Letters of Administration (d) For an Order declaring that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said Deceased be issued to the petitioner abovenamed as widow of the said deceased coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, in the presence of Mr. S. K. Thiravianayagam, Proctor for Petitioner on the 22nd day of February 1943 and the affidavit and the Petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that (a) the personal services of the processes on the 3rd and 6th Respondents be dispensed with and substituted service of Processes on the 3rd & 6th Respondents may be had by affixing processes to their last known place of abode that is their house situated at Nunavil called "Thambu Vasa" (b) that the 1st Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 8th Respondent minor (c) that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner abovenamed as widow of the said deceased, unless the abovenamed Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 12th day of April 1943 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,
District Judge.

20 3-43.

Extended for 31-5-43.

Drawn by
(Sgd) S.K. Thiravianayagam,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 9. 27 & 31-5-43)

Rs. 5,000 REWARD

Rewards up to Rs. 5,000 will be paid by the Officer Commanding Troops, Ceylon, for information of the following nature:-

1. Any persons landing on the coast or any suspicious persons whether armed, in uniform, disguised in Civilian dress or otherwise. Details of numbers and place should be given.
- 2 Landings by aircraft or parachute and the dropping of articles from aircraft.
3. Attempts to damage roads, railways, bridges, telephone or telegraph communications, water supplies, power houses.
- 4 Attempts to obtain information, photographs and sketches of Military, Naval and Air Force establishments and objects.
5. Anything else that might indicate enemy activity, e. g., suspicious movements of shipping.

Information must be given immediately to the nearest Village Headman or Police Station. A reward might not be paid if the information is too long delayed. Claims for rewards should be made in writing to the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent of the district with full details including names of witnesses and those who participated.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION.

(G. 8. 31-5-43.)

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S. P. Joseph,
MANAGER.

(H. 206, 25-2-43-24-8-43) (M)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 18 T.

In the matter of the estate of the late Nallathamby Sinniahpillai of Pungudutivu West

Deceased.

Packiam widow of Nallathamby Sinniahpillai of Pungudutivu West presently of Vannarponnai East

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sinniahpillai Balachandra of Vannarponnai East
2. Sellachchy widow of Nallathamby of Pungudutivu West

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed praying that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent may be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed be granted to her coming on for disposal before George Crossatje Thambyah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of August 1942 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and her affidavit dated the 10th day of August 1942 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st Respondent for the purpose of watching her interests in these Testamentary proceedings and that letters of administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed be issued to the petitioner as widow of the said deceased unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 4th day of September 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 10th day of August 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,
District Judge.

Extended for 31-5-43,
Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. V. K. Subramaniam,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 8 27 & 31-5-43)

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